

Appl. No. 10/644,475
Amdt. Dated November 30, 2004
Reply to Office action of August 30, 2004

Amendments to the Claims:

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application:

Listing of Claims:

1. (Currently Amended) A propeller shaft for a vehicle comprising an elongated hollow cylindrical body and a reduced profile intermediate portion defining at least one transition area between the intermediate portion and the body, wherein in the region of the transition area prior to receiving a sufficient axial load from a crash event, at least part of the cylindrical body lies over the intermediate portion such that upon receiving the sufficient axial load and during fracture in the region of the transition area, the body telescopes over the intermediate portion.
2. (Original) A propeller shaft according to claim 1 wherein the shaft is metal.
3. (Original) A propeller shaft according to claim 1 wherein the intermediate portion has a reduced diameter as compared to the body.
4. (Original) A propeller shaft according to claim 3 wherein said intermediate portion defines two transition areas, one at each end thereof.
5. (Original) A propeller shaft according to claim 1 wherein the intermediate portion comprises between 5 and 30 percent of the length of the propeller shaft.
6. (Original) A propeller shaft according to claim 1 wherein the intermediate portion extends substantially parallel to the cylindrical body.
7. (Original) A propeller shaft according to claim 1 wherein the intermediate portion is angled with respect to the cylindrical body.

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8. (Currently Amended) A frangible telescopic propeller shaft comprising:
an elongated hollow cylindrical body;
a reduced diameter intermediate portion along a length of the body;
and
at least one spin-formed transition area between the intermediate portion and the body, the transition area comprising a frangible feature wherein at least a part of the cylindrical body lies over the intermediate portion prior to receiving a sufficient axial load from a crash event such that, in response to [[a]] the sufficient axial force, the frangible feature fractures to telescope the body over the intermediate portion.
9. (Original) A propeller shaft according to claim 8 wherein the shaft is metal.
10. (Original) A propeller shaft according to claim 8 wherein the intermediate portion comprises between 5 and 30 percent of the length of the propeller shaft.
11. (Original) A propeller shaft according to claim 8 wherein the intermediate portion extends substantially parallel to the cylindrical body.
12. (Original) A propeller shaft according to claim 8 wherein the intermediate portion is angled with respect to the cylindrical body.
13. (Original) A propeller shaft according to claim 8 wherein the cylindrical body lies over the intermediate portion by between 1 and 10 mm.
14. (Currently Amended) A method of making a propeller shaft comprising:
providing an elongated hollow cylindrical body;
spin forming a reduced profile intermediate portion along a length of the body, the intermediate portion defining at least one transition area between the intermediate portion and the body; and
thereafter, in the region of the at least one transition area, applying an axial force to the body to fold the at least one transition area onto itself such that at least a part of the cylindrical body lies over the intermediate portion in the region of the transition area prior to receiving a sufficient axial load from a crash event.

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15. (Original) A method according to claim 14 comprising, while applying the axial force, simultaneously supporting the exterior surface of the cylindrical body to maintain the body diameter.
- 16 (Original) A method according to claim 15 wherein supporting includes supporting the exterior surface of the cylindrical body with at least one roller.
17. (Original) A method according to claim 15 wherein said intermediate portion defines two transition areas, one at each end thereof.
18. (Original) A method according to claim 15 wherein spin-forming includes cold forming.
19. (Original) A method according to claim 15 wherein the axial force is applied while the exterior surface of the cylindrical body is spin-formed to maintain its diameter.